

Newspapers—1924.

National Negro Press Association.

FEB 22 1924

## REPORTS CONFLICT AS TO NEGRO PRESS RESOLUTION

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21—Reports here conflict as to the action of the National Negro Press Association on resolutions urging negroes throughout the United States to refrain from joining labor unions.

The resolutions are said to have been offered by Melvin J. Chisum of Washington, D. C., who has just been elected to serve his third term as field secretary of the press association. According to one official of the convention, the resolutions were adopted. However in answer to direct questions by a newspaper representative if resolutions to this effect had not been passed by the association, Henry A. Boyd, secretary in an official capacity, declared: "It was the will of the association to declare that no resolutions of this kind had been passed."

Later Secretary Boyd, denied emphatically that such resolutions were adopted by the association.

## NEGRO NEWSPAPER EDITORS GET TOGETHER

### Plans for Development of Negro Journalism Inaugu- rated—Race Is Warned Against Entering White Labor Unions

AT ST. LOUIS IN 1925

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 23.—(Reciprocal News Service)—Five days were spent here this week by members of the National Negro Press Association in their 1924 session. Much business of importance affecting editors, publishers, owners, correspondents and members of the allied printing trade was transacted. Plans looking to the future and carrying out the motto of the association, "For the Highest Development of Negro Journalism," were inaugurated. Recommendations calculated to cure many of the evils suffered by newspapers from fake and irresponsible advertising agencies were made. The Reciprocal News Service that will give live, fresh, reliable and

beneficial news was revived. A telegraph service, enclosing weekly publications to receive from each other the latest happenings in their respective communities, was fully outlined and endorsed. An address to the country, setting forth the conditions as affecting fifteen million members of the race, was issued. Messages were read from Pres. Calvin Coolidge, in which he conveyed his greetings and reaffirmed his faith in the work of the press. Resolutions were adopted warning the members of the race against blindly entering into labor unions who are not interested and who do not protect members of the race. These resolutions urged that before entering these labor unions all organizations identified with the Negro be looked into carefully before said group tie themselves up with any branch of the American Federation of Labor. It was pointed out that in many instances when members of the race enter these unions they are not given fair treatment, and most times they are urged to leave their positions only to be thrown out of work. The resolution went firmly on record as being favorable of the encouragement of capital, and at the same time not opposed to labor.

#### Exhibit of Publications

The national exhibit of newspaper men's publications received hearty endorsement with a recommendation that it can be continued from year to year. St. Louis, Mo., was selected as the meeting place of the association for 1925, and the month of February was chosen as the month that the meeting is to be held. A certificate of membership was voted to be issued to each member belonging to the association. The standardization of advertising, based on the actual circulation, was endorsed. The clubbing system of newspapers was left to be worked out among the individual members of the association and their publications. The vigilance committee's plan was re-endorsed and recommended for use.

#### The Social Side

Many social functions were enjoyed by members of the craft during the week. A dinner at the A. and I. State Normal, with special exercises conducted by the president and student body, a visit to the Meharry Medical College, at which time six hundred medical students greeted the members of the press; a special visit to Fisk University, where they listened to the old time jubilee melody songs, was another feature; in amateur Elks' Minstrel at the Bijou Theatre added

to the pleasure, with a banquet tendered by Mr. Oscar DePriest and Bishop Carey of Chicago, Ill. Automobiles were placed at the disposal of the members of the press by the citizens of Nashville, so that they were not forced at any time to use the street cars. The officers of the association elected for the ensuing year were: B. J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Ga., president; Jos. Bass, editor of the California Eagle, Los Angeles, Cal., first vice-president; G. T. Buford, editor of the Birmingham Eagle, Birmingham, Ala., second vice-president; H. A. Boyd, of the Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn., corresponding secretary; I. Willis Cole, editor of the Louisville Leader, Louisville, Ky., recording secretary; E. Washington Rhodes, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa., treasurer; J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo., chairman executive committee; Miss Jeanette Carter, correspondent, Washington, D. C., auditor.

#### NEGRO PRESS AND UNIONISM

Just why the Negro Press Association at its last meeting at Nashville made as its main business a slap at unionism, among colored people is a question that calls for much pondering. But let no one believe it expresses the opinion of all the colored newspapers.

No one should know better than newspaper men the effect that organization has had upon labor in this country. In setting themselves squarely "against all forms of unionism and economic radicalism" whatever, the executive committee, headed by Editor B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga., attempts to yield body and soul to the interests in this country bent on keeping the working class in a state of economic slavery. 3-27-24

For the last five years there have been insidious influences at work to keep Negroes out of the unions and use them as scabs to retard the progress of unionism. We wonder did not this influence in some way reach the resolution committee of the Press Association. The majority of Negroes belong to the working group. Their first battle was to whip union labor into line, including them into its organization. Now that this has been done it is to the interest of every work-

ing man and woman in this country but it will continue to advise the that they join some organized move. race to be careful, and to examine ment to force better wages and bet- closely any union before joining it. ter working conditions. And we will continue to oppose and

Unionism, organization and the advise against such institutions, the strike might not be the best meth- lemago of the scab press to the od, but experience has proved them contrary notwithstanding.

to be an effective method of loos- The National Negro Press Asso- ening the grip of the exploiters. If ciation is unalterably opposed to capital is organized, and it is, the socialism, communism, Bolshe- only way to meet with a fighting vism, or any other form of disorder chance is with organization. That's which seeks to array labor against what unionism is.—Afro-American. capital, or capital against labor, class against class, or race against

Our contemporary badly missed race. We are opposed to unionism the mark when he reads the re- or any other kind of ism which solution passed by the National threatens the overthrow of orderly Negro Press Association at Nash- government, and which refuses to ville at the annual meeting. Our work itself and denies other men brother did not understand what he the right to work on the job which read. There is a vast difference in they refuse to work on themselves reading and understanding. They violence.

Association did not slap organized labor in the face, but did warn the race against that character of unionism that smacks of Bolshevism and threatens the overthrow of the government. The National Negro Press Association is opposed to any unionism which strikes against the government or the public good. The public has rights even unionism must respect; and unionism has no right to

Our Press Association is as much endanger the public welfare for as opposed to lawlessness wearing the commercial advantage to themselves. We deny that unionism has open mob violence or Ku Kluxism any right to strike against the government or the public good, and that rounds up the black man who when it does, it becomes a public enemy and ought to be suppressed by the strong hand of orderly government. is controlling a certain line of industry, and just as soon as he is decoyed into the union, a strike is pulled off, then compromised, and the Negro is left without employment, and the white man is in charge of the industry that he controlled before he joined the union.

There are just as many scabs in some classes of unionism as there are outside of the union. The rule is, where white and black belong to the same union in common, mechanics are ordered to work by divisions or in groups, and the black man is last to be called out, and does not receive a call so long as any white mechanic is idle. The Negro is the last to be called out and the first to be called in; yet, he belongs to the union.

The Association is not opposed to union labor when the organization is based upon the broad and benevolent principles of humanity:

Our neighbor ought to read up understandingly before jumping on the Press Association.



# MAKES TOUR

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS, which is not a member of the National Negro Press Association, does not subscribe in any way to the resolution offered by Editor Ben Davis of the Atlanta Independent and adopted by that organization discrediting all forms of unionism and economic radicalism. While the doors of many unions are closed to the Negro workman, the problem of colored and white workmen is the same. Once he is admitted to the union, the union, as a matter of self-defense, is compelled to give him the same protection that it gives other members.

COMMENT: On the Resolutions, the Nation says that

"Fortunately for the Negro the National Negro Press Association is not representative of the entire press of the Race. For to oppose unionism among Negroes is to advocate a form of economic race suicide. The American Negro belongs by compulsion to the working class, and the color of his skin wins him preference from his employer only if it means that he will work for a lower wage. The open shop employers in the North who encourage Negro labor do so because for the present it is unorganized and therefore cheap. The Negro can fortify his industrial position only by alliance with his white fellow-workers. That has not always been easy; but the bars are falling. The American Federation of Labor has officially indorsed the policy of organizing colored workers on an equal basis with white, and some unions, like the Molders, are justly proud of their record of no race discrimination. The Negroes, too, are learning the old American lesson that in union is strength. The extraordinary 'Negro Sanhedrin' recently held at Chicago was one symptom of growing race consciousness; the resolution advocating unionization which almost passed that conference, made up largely of conservative Negro organizations, was another sign of progress."

THE NATION is right. The National Negro Press Association does not represent the entire Negro press as but few of the really progressive journals are identified with it.



MELVIN J. CHISUM

Melvin J. Chisum, field secretary of the National Negro Press Association, is now in Chicago after having completed a tour of several states in the interest of the organization he represents. The recent annual meeting of newspaper men in Nashville, Tenn., was the largest gathering in the history of the association and was attributed to the efforts of Mr. Chisum, who worked untiringly to bring about better cooperation among the press of our Race.

## NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS INDORSES PRES. COOLIDGE

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 29.—The twenty-fifth annual conclave of the National Negro Press Association, which held its sessions at the Young Men's Christian Association building, came to a close Saturday night after one of the most successful meetings in its history. More than 50 editors were present and 185 newspapers were represented. Resolutions were adopted touching upon nearly every phase of life pertaining to our people in America.

On the first day of the meeting a telegram was received from President Coolidge in which the association was commended for its work and hopes

were expressed for a highly successful meeting. "I hope your organization will devote itself to the promotion of high purposes and be guided by practical ideals, as it has been in the past," ended the greeting.

### Oppose Labor Unions

One of the outstanding resolutions adopted by the association was pertaining to trades unions and the working classes of our Race. In this resolution the editors deplored the tendency of members of our group to strive for organizations in their work. The association also came out as opposed to trades unions and special mention was made of an attempt to organize the Pullman employees into a working unit. This, according to the newspaper men, will react against the workers in the long run.

The association also indorsed in glowing terms the Coolidge administration and pledged the president its support for his re-election.

### DePriest Speaks

Oscar DePriest of Chicago was the principal speaker at the Saturday evening session. During his talk he expressed the hope that the Press association would establish permanent headquarters in Washington, D. C., and opened the campaign for funds for the purpose by giving \$250 to the cause. Two thousand dollars was raised later in the form of subscriptions for the purpose.

Officers elected for the year are:

Ben J. Davis, Atlanta, President; Joseph Bass, Los Angeles, Cal., first vice president; G. T. Buford, Birmingham, Ala., second vice president; H. A. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., corresponding secretary; E. W. Rhodes, Philadelphia, treasurer; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, chairman of executive committee; M. J. Chisum, Washington, field secretary, and Miss Jeanette Carter, Washington, auditor.



# NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING

The approaching meeting of the National Negro Press Association which convenes at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18-23 will, no doubt, attract the newspaper men as never before.

The Negro newspaper is rapidly coming into its own, and as such, it is taking its place in the front rank as the most influential weapon of offense and defense that the race has. But like other business ventures, the newspapers are not living up to their possibilities because of lack of co-operation.

We recognize the fact that here and there a few of us have made what may be called "Success," but even giving us the full benefit of all we have done in an individual way, it is nothing when compared with what we might have done had we been able to work together.

We realize that every man thinks he knows how to run his own business, but there are few of us who have not been helped by suggestions from others.

It is not the object nor the functions of the National Negro Press Association to dictate to any of its members how they should run their papers, nor to undertake to shape the policy of any newspaper. But we do believe that we can help each other through the exchange of ideas and helpful criticisms.

The one outstanding reason for the coming meeting to be the most fruitful of all previous ones, is that the past four years have seen a Wonderful growth in power and influence in Negro Journalism. Along with that growth, many wonderful changes have come in the political, social and economical life of our people. Problems brought about by these changes can't but be complex, and as such, challenge the best thought and the wisest counsel we are able to produce. Ought there not be an understanding among those who will play the largest part in the adjustment of these things?

As we think of the present year, 1924, and anticipate what it has in store for us as a group, we fairly quake when we think of the danger which might result in having the newspapers representing our group, each peddling its own opinion without regard for united action.

If others have found it helpful to organize, to have an understanding amongst themselves, there is no logical reason why the newspaper men should not benefit by the same method.

The fellow who thinks he is the biggest among us should ally himself with the rest of us, and the fellow who thinks he is the least among us, should be there so he may be helped.

So you see there are good reasons why we all should be there

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION

Quill pushers, Managers, Representative, Correspondents, Authors and Publishers composing the National Negro Press Association are here this week in annual Convention. The 1924 session opened at twelve o'clock Monday in the chapel of the National Baptist Publishing Board Plant located at 523 Second Avenue North. The first

attendance was shown by the Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia, treasurer; Miss Jeannette Carter, Harrisburg, Pa., auditor; Melvin J. Chisum, Washington, D. C., field secretary.

On Tuesday morning following the Executive Committee meeting, the National Convention opened with Mr. J. Finley Wilson President, presiding. The President stated that there would be a devotional period. This was followed by the roll call, the reading of the program and the minutes of the last session.

Following these, messages and communications were read, among them being one from Mr. Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, Mr. J. R. B. Whitney of New York City who up to this meeting had been representing the Advertising Committee of the Press Association. Mr. James A. Jackson of the Billboard, New York City, Mr. W. H. McRidley of Cadez, Kentucky, Mr. M. D. Potter, Tampa, Fla.; Miss Ola M. Walker, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. J. A. Josey, Madison, Wis.; Dr. J. E. Wood, Danville, Ky., and etc. Throughout the week, the members held morning sessions but each afternoon was devoted to special invitations from a number of Nashville institutions who were eager to entertain the members of the Craft. Tonight, Friday, will be the biggest occasion of the week when Nashville will give her welcome and be introduced to the members of the fourth estate.

## PRESS ASSOCIATION ADOPTS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

The following telegram was received just before going to press: Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21.—The twenty-fifth annual National Negro Press Association, in session here, adopted a program of the news standards, speed advertising and indorsed the telegraph service. Many social courtesies have been shown by the Nashville people. St. Louis gets the 1925 session.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: B. A. Davis, Atlanta, president; Joe Bass, Los Angeles, vice-president; J. E. Buford, Birmingham, second vice-president; I. Willis Cole, Louisville, recording secretary; Henry A. Boyd, Nashville, corresponding secretary; E.

## Personnel of the Press Representatives

The following is a list handed out by the Secretary of the National Negro Press Association of those attending the 1924 session and the publications that they represent:

- The Meharry News—J. A. Lester, Nashville, Tenn.
- The Richmond Herald—Mrs. Maggie Walker, Richmond, Va.
- The Tampa Bulletin—Rev. M. D. Potter, Tampa, Fla.
- The Atlanta Independent—B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.
- The Afro-American—Carl Murphy, Baltimore, Md.
- Mr. Melvin J. Chisum Field Secretary, Baltimore, Md.
- C. M. E. Publication—D. J. A. Martin, Nashville, Tenn.
- J. J. Allen—Washington, D. C.
- The St. Louis—J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.
- The Philadelphia Tribune—E. W. Rhodes, Philadelphia, Pa.
- The Western Ideal—Pueblo, Colo.
- The Savannah Tribune—Mr. Sol C. Johnson, Savannah, Ga.
- The Woman's Voice—Madam C. J. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.
- The Nashville Globe—Miss Sadie Wilson, Nashville, Tenn.
- The Union—Mr. W. P. Dabney, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- The Washington Eagle—Mr. J. Finley Wilson, Washington, D. C.
- The Chicago Whip—Mr. Jos. E. Bibb, Chicago, Ill.
- The Mosais Guide—Rev. D. B. Gaines, Little Rock, Ark.
- The California Eagle—Mr. Jos. Bass, Los Angeles, Calif.
- The Birmingham Eagle—Rev. G. T. Buford, Birmingham, Ala.
- The Dallas Express—Rev. Chas. W. Abbington, Dallas, Texas.
- The National Baptist Union-Review—Miss N. E. King, Nashville, Tenn.
- The Teacher Quarterly—Rev. D. J. Hull, Nashville, Tenn.

- The Advanced Quarterly—Rev. J. L. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
- The Primary Quarterly—Rev. J. L. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
- The Intermediate Quarterly—Rev. J. L. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
- The Senior Quarterly—Rev. J. L. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
- The M. & G. Magazine—Rev. J. L. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
- The B. Y. P. U. Magazine—Rev. J. L. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
- The Beginner's Quarterly—Rev. J. L. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
- The McMinnville Eureka—Jake Anderson, McMinnville, Tenn.
- The Fisk Herald—Isaac Fisher, Nashville, Tenn.
- Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.
- E. Tennessee News—W. L. Porter, Knoxville, Tenn.
- Louis Leader—L. W. Cole, Dayton, Ga.
- Dayton Guide—H. H. Wimbush, Tuskegee, Ala.
- Tuskegee Student—C. L. Webb, Tuskegee, Ala.
- A. L. Huley, Editor Tuskegee, Ala.
- Miss Jeannette Carter, General Correspondent.
- Mr. Oscar Depriest, Chicago, Ill.

## PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 19.—"I hope your organization will devote itself to the promotion of high purposes, and be guided by practical ideals, as it has been in the past," President Coolidge stated in a message to the National Negro Press Association, in annual session here. The disposition to a broad and liberal view of the problems in which they are especially concerned is a sign of our times that gives much occasion for reassurance. The colored people, now coming into large recognition for their great place in the industrial structure of the nation, are already benefiting! and we may be sure that in the evolution of events they will continue their progress," the President said. About 125 Negro newspapers are represented.



# Address To the Country by the National Negro Press Association

Conditions of the Country as indicated by the signs of the times, make it imperative that the National Negro Press Association, convened in its twenty-fifth annual meeting, February 18th 24th, issue an address to the Country expressing the economic and political inequalities confronting thirteen million loyal American citizens who have never failed their country nor produced a traitor, either in the time of war or in the time of peace.

In issuing this address to the Country, we rededicate and reconsecrate the loyalty and patriotism of thirteen million people as a conservative resource which the Country may rely upon in any conflict against the government at Washington, whether made by organized force within the Nation or a foreign foe.

We deplore the political conditions that have brought about the apparent impossibility of the confirmation of an American citizen to a position of honor and trust in the government, because of race or color or previous condition of servitude. We regard such an attitude on the United States Senate, the highest legislative branch of our government as a harbinger of race hatred and religious intolerance, and in contravention of the federal constitution and its amendments.

We deplore the economic and political conditions which foster and promote strife and dissension throughout the country between Capital and Labor most largely fomented by foreigners, who, failing to understand our system, play into the hands of designing politicians and professional laborites who fatten and grow rich upon the fruits of economic strife and industrial confusion.

We call upon the Congress and the State legislatures to effectuate appropriate legislation which will bring about a just and equitable distribution of the rights of both Capital and Labor.

We deplore the growing tendency of bolshevism, sovietism and communism amongst a part of our citizenry, and the efforts of the Ku Klux Klan and other secret conclaves to disrupt and disturb the policies of the government at Washington and in the States, through their chambers of invisible governments and empires.

We endorse the Coolidge administration at Washington in its effort to give the Country a clean, honest and upright government, and we congratulate the Country for having in the White House in these perilous times a chief magistrate whose patriotism and devotion to public duty stand him four square with every American citizen.

We commend his statemanship and devotion to public duty to the American people as worthy of endorsement at the polls next November by re-election. We call upon the president because of his high Christian character and devotion to public duty and because of our faith in his willingness so to do, to pardon outright the fifty-four soldiers now incarcerated in the "pen" at Leavenworth, Kansas, on account of the so-called Houston riots.

We also recommend that the president see to it that, as soon as compatible with the good of the service, a complete Negro staff from top to bottom be placed at Government Hospital No. 91, Tuskegee, Ala., and that Negro physicians serving at this hospital be permitted to live in the cottages provided by the government for their care and comfort, but which are now denied them because of evil influences directed against them from within the Veterans' Bureau at Washington. We also urge that the president will order an adjustment of salaries so that the pay of the Colored professionals working at this unit will square with the pay for the same work in other like institutions.

And, as a matter of fairness to thirteen million citizens, our organization respectfully calls upon the president to issue an executive order abolishing jim-crow divisions and all manner of segregation as now flagrantly imposed upon colored employees in the various governmental departments at Washington, solely because of the race.

Be it the sense of the Association that the corresponding secretary be directed to reply to the president's letter to this Association, and enclosing a copy of this address.

## Newspaper Men to Meet in St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5.—Continued plans for the entertainment of the newspaper men that are to gather here in February are well under way. J. B. Mitchell, the chairman of the executive committee of the National Negro Press Association and editor of the St. Louis Argus of this city, has already begun work among the local business and professional men of the city to give a cordial reception to the visiting editors, managers and representatives. While no definite plans have been announced as to what the local committee would do, it is believed here that the sessions are to be held in the Argus hall on the third floor of the large building and that night sessions and special meetings will be held at the Poro college and at some of the churches. Editors from New England, from the far North and extreme West and South have signified to Chairman Mitchell that it is their plan to be present. E. J. Davis, the president of the association, believes that it will be a general awakening of interest in journalism now that the national election is out of the way and the Republican party has emerged triumphantly by electing an executive whom the American people can trust. The president believes that the restoration of confidence has been established and that the members of the press will take advantage of this period.

(Signed)

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION  
Per B. J. DAVIS, President.  
HENRY ALLEN BOYD,  
Corresponding Secretary.

2-28-24

Atlanta Independent  
A-6-24  
Chicago, Ill.



Executive Committee  
Of Negro Press Asso.  
Meets at Indianapolis

PRESIDENT J. L. DAVIS DE  
LIVERMORE ADDRESS TO BUSI-  
NESS MEN

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 4.—Special to the Atlanta Independent.—The executive committee of the National Negro Press Association convened at the Lexington Street branch of the Y. M. C. A. in this city today. J. E. Mitchell, chairman of the executive committee, presided. After the completion of the routine business of the association, explanatory to the annual meeting in St. Louis, February, 1915, the committee discussed the political outlook throughout the country.

First, The committee expressed its belief and faith in the re-election of President Kennedy.

Second, it destroyed the ten-  
nancy of the Ku Klux Klan  
throughout the country and in In-  
diana particularly, to coordinate all  
other organizations.

thing. If asked the case not to your honor which crossing the room. That while the Republican party had not done everything might have done for our group, the Democratic party had done thing.

Fourth—That it agreed with Ed Douglass, "that the Republican party is the ship and all of the rest are the cargo," and that it would be cowardly on the part of the Northerners to wait the Ku Klux to drive them out of the party of their fathers to the camp of the enemy, the Democratic party.

At the noon hour, the president of the association addressed the Business Men's Club in the dining room of the Y. M. C. A. The meeting was presided over by Dr. [unclear] and the mayor delivered the principal address and welcomed

the press committee and Dr. Bagnall, of the N. A. A. C. P., to the city. Dr. Bagnall spoke at length along the line of the association work. He made a fine non-partisan speech and advised the race to stand together and unified to seek they might do by working through his association, the N. A. A. C. P.

Among the things President Davis of the Association said were:

That it was both illuminating and encouraging to him to find conditions North and South so common as they affected the race's welfare. That if he had been on the outside and heard Mayor Lew Shanks' speech, he would have been impressed that Mr. Shanks was the mayor of Atlanta, Ga., or Nashville, Tenn., for the reason that he boasted of things they were doing for the Negro just as if the Negro was a ward, or a separate part of the community interest.

Addressing himself to the political situation, he remarked, after having heard Mr. Bankett, a Negro Democratic nominee for the legislature, that he was a Republican in season and out of season and made no compromise with Democrats. That he believed that the worst Republican was better than the best Democrat when dealing with a Negro question. That he did not believe that any Negro could honestly be a Democrat so long as the Democrats were led and dominated by Pat Harrison, Tom Heflin, Senator Dial, Bill Bryant and Imperial Wizard Evans. That he disagreed with the oft repeated story that the Negro had long ago paid his debt of gratitude to the Republican party. That he did not believe where the debt was owed that it was a debt that could ever be paid. That the Dem-

ocrat party had never done any  
thing for the Negro but to degrade  
him. That every "stroke" on the  
books, granting the Negro a right  
was placed thereon by the Repub-  
lican party. That was one of  
the missions of the Republican  
party to free the Negro from the  
of slavery, and that it was the  
chief mission of the Republican  
party to free the Negro from slavery  
and since slavery has been abol-  
ished by the 13th Amendment, the  
Democratic party through its  
national platform has turned over  
largely to the hands of the  
Negro the responsibility of  
their fate. That the Negro  
with Negroes who are to be  
left in on the whole to take  
care of themselves. That the  
Negro is the only race in  
this country that has been  
placed in a position  
in which it is almost impos-  
sible for them to take care of  
themselves. That no other  
race would whether black or  
white could support a government  
in this kind of a manner. That  
and we shall support a gov-  
ernment. That all of our  
essential principles and prin-  
ciples. That even the  
rights of citizenship. Any  
disfranchisement of the race  
placed there by Democratic  
action.

Mr. Thompson, during the time he was in the prison, he was a "master", to exhibit one's self as a "Negro" should vote the Democratic ticket as long as the Democratic party stood for disfranchisement, high law, Bryanism and segregation. The speech was well taken, loudly cheered and the temperate Negroes present looked and felt like thirty cents. Mayor Smith commended the president for delivering the best speech ever heard. Dr. Russell and many of those present commended Elliot Davis for his timely and manly talk.



# NATIONAL PUBLICITY BUREAU

William H. King, president of the King Printing Company, and former editor and owner of the Central Afro-American has established a National Publicity Bureau in connection with his already widely known printing and publishing business.

*St. Louis Argus*  
This new addition in the way of publicity, while catering to and handling all classes and kinds of advertising matter, will in the main deal with a well set plan of Nation-wide Advertising for the Negro race which will eventually offset the present surmise of millions of white people, that the Negro is less than a man.

Editor King has interested some of the best thinking financiers to the extent that they are giving substantial aid to the project.

*7-11-24*  
Literature dealing with the deportment of the urban Negro will be published and freely distributed.

Negro publications will be used to enhance the improvement of the conduct of the irresponsible, and the daily papers of the white race will be used to place in review the true facts concerning the advancement, achievement and status of the Negro as an American citizen deserving of all that citizenship implies.

It is readily conceded that this class of publicity will mark a forward step in the change of sentiment and opinion of all the people and will undoubtedly bring about the much needed understanding between the races.

The present offices of the National Publicity Bureau will be at 3137 Pine Boulevard with the King Printing Company, Phone Bomont 2367.

## High Mark in Race Journalism Is Set By Kansas City Call

(Preston News Service)

*St. Louis Argus*  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 1.—Almost every week news reaches us of advanced steps in the publishing game among race journals. What is believed to be the most remarkable pro-

gress in race journalism is the rapid strides of the Kansas City Call which quietly celebrated its fifth anniversary last week. It now sets its own ads on its recently installed Model 24 linotype.

### Plant Worth \$25,000

Since May 1, 1919, date, the Kansas City Call was founded by C. A. Franklin, editor and owner, improvements and equipment have been added until the plant is now worth more than \$25,000, exclusive of the three-story brick building, which is valued at \$30,000.

*5-2-24*  
The plant includes a Duplex Webb press, installed last February, a model 8 linotype machine and the recently added Model 24, besides other miscellaneous standard equipment.

From four employees in 1919 the staff now numbers fifteen. Recently Mr. Franklin disposed of a large printing office in connection with the publication in order to devote his entire time to the printing and publishing of the Kansas City Call.

### Addition To Argus Staff

*St. Louis Argus*  
Richard A. Jackson, a graduate of Ann Arbor, Mich., has accepted a position with the Argus in its editorial department and has entered upon his new duties with bright hopes for the future.

Young Jackson specialized in journalism while at college and finished his course in journalism last June.

*8-29-24*  
The Editor of the Argus and staff are pleased to have Mr. Jackson cast his lot with them and predict for him a most successful career in his new chosen field.



Newspapers and Magazines - 1924.

Michigan.

# Detroit Independent

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(Incorporated)

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN. FRIDAY. AUGUST 22, 1924.



## RECEIVED NAMED FOR

## THE INDIANAPOLIS LEDGER

On Friday of last week a petition for the appointment of a receiver for the Indianapolis Ledger, was filed in the Superior court by Ira L. Bramlett, city councilman, and typesetting business head.

According to the complaint, Wm. H. Jackson, familiarly known as "Big Jack," owner and publisher, owes Mr. Bramlett several thousand dollars which he made no attempt to pay. The complaint alleges the property is valued at \$10,000, but the liabilities will aggregate \$6,000.

It is also rumored that another suit for \$2,000 is pending against Mr. Jackson. In the meantime the journal has not suspended publication.



# PAPER DISCARDS RACIAL REFERENCES; SALES GROW

We call attention to the appended paragraph taken from a recent issue of the Chicago Herald and Examiner and written by the famous Arthur Brisbane for his column:

"Figures published by the Chicago Evening American and Chicago Daily News, and admitted by both to be accurate, give information important to publishers. The Chicago American leads the Daily News in circulation by about 70,000 copies daily and sells at 3 cents daily and 5 cents on Saturday, whereas the Daily News sells at 2 cents every day. This shows that for quality the public is willing to share with the merchant and other advertisers the enormous cost of getting out a newspaper. The Chicago American has led the Chicago News in circulation continually since 1921 in spite of the great difference in price, and the gain of the American over the News increases month by month."

The circulation figures mentioned in the paragraph show the fallacy of at least one rule maintained by the Daily News, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Daily Journal and other publications. We refer to the practice of publishing the words "Colored" and "Negro" in connection with news matter of all descriptions in which members of our Race are involved. It is a well known fact that the Hearst publication avoids the use of the two adjectives and the fact that its circulation has grown to the extent mentioned is the best evidence in the world that a real newspaper will be bought even when its columns are not used to play up racial and color prejudices. It is a lesson which should be observed by the other papers mentioned. Their policies along this line are distasteful to fair-minded people of both groups. The above figures prove this.

## Newspapers and Magazines—1924.

THE crime record report by the Associated Negro Press this week is as follows:

Figures recording the front page space devoted to crime by leading newspapers for the week ending Oct. 11 are apt to show some surprises. A little study will disclose the fact that some of our most successful papers have low averages. The standing for the week, inches and percentage, follows:

PAPER	CRIME	OTHER STORIES	AVERAGE
Chicago Whip .....	109	16	.872
New York News .....	83	10-25-24	.664
East Tenn. News .....	40	85	.320
New York Age .....	37	88	.296
Chicago Defender .....	41	Pittsburgh, Pa.	.273
St. Louis Argus .....	27	113	.193
Journal and Guide .....	16	134	.107
Pittsburgh Courier .....	11	114	.088
Phila. Tribune .....	9	116	.072
Dallas Express .....	8	142	.053
Kansas City Call .....	6	124	.043
Atlanta Independent ..	0	140	.000

The Associated Negro Press is now compiling some figures to indicate whether white newspapers or Negro newspapers publish more crime and whether the prominence of crime in Negro news is due to the front-rank position crime takes among Negroes.



# NEGRO WOMEN IN JOURNALISTIC FIELD

(By Daniel W. Chase).

"New occasions make new duties." In view of the fact that there are more than ten or twelve million colored persons in this country, representing more than ten per cent of the entire population, the importance of Negro journalism can very readily be seen. It is a well-known fact that colored people are much more influenced by what they read than are the white. For that reason, the field of journalism offers a most excellent field of endeavor for active, aggressive, energetic members of the race. It takes grit to run a newspaper, especially so, a newspaper that has a definite policy. Negro journalism has experienced many changes in recent years. This is true chiefly because of the fact that there are new and young writers and journalists appearing in the field in large numbers. Many of these are trained in the best schools of journalism in the country, and others have had a practical experience of years.

Colored women have entered the field of active, constructive journalism, and several of them have made good. This is particularly true in the case of the Philadelphia Tribune, founded in Philadelphia, Pa., by the late Christopher J. Perry, Sr., about forty years ago. Mr. Perry was a man of vision, and instilled into the minds of his children the necessity of contributing something worthwhile to the world. In the establishment of The Tribune, he has made a definite contribution to the betterment of race conditions. His children received an educational training and this has been followed up by practical experience in the large plant of the paper. The mantle of Elijah truly fell on his eldest daughter, now Mrs. E. Washington Rhodes, but generally known to the reading public as BERTHA PERRY. Mrs. Rhodes is one of the race's most successful journalists, and as managing editor of The

Philadelphia Tribune has been able to carry forward the great work undertaken by her illustrious father. Mrs. Rhodes brings to The Tribune rich ideas from the new school of journalism, and manages affairs with keenness and dispatch seldom equalled and never excelled. For a number of years before the death of her father, Mrs. Rhodes was closely associated with him in newspaper work, and she, therefore, had only to take full charge in a general way at his death. The Tribune owns its own plant; employs about thirty persons, and at the present time maintains a paid staff of reporters, special correspondents and feature writers. It is one of the most widely read and most generally quoted papers in the East.

## A NEGRO NEWSPAPER

The Southern Industrial Fraternal Review, a semi-monthly paper has been started by P. Colfax Rameau, a Negro, in the interest of the Negro Race. In his salutary are these words:

"Thousands of our people have gone, are going to the work fields of the North. Many of them with the honest conviction that they can better serve themselves and their families. They feel that they will have greater opportunities there, that their families may live better and more enjoy the fruits of their labor. We do not believe that this is possible, taking the race as a whole. Individuals for a time may prosper. But the Northern white man does not know the Southern Negro; will not for many a year to come. The South is the Negro's natural home. He belongs here just so surely as does his white brother. He has carved for himself undying fame by the heights he has reached since his emancipation from slavery a little more than half a century ago. What he has gained as a Race has been gained in the South. It would not have been possible for him to have done so in the North. The Southern white man has believed in the Negro. He has helped him make his dreams come true."

There is the truth of the whole question but flat and pat. The men of the North do not understand the negroes and will not do so in the lives of this generation at least The Negro does not understand the people of the North and will not do so for many years.

Those Negroes who went North, did so to better their conditions. Some have done so. Many have failed. Those who have succeeded, may remain. Those who have failed, will drift and be more satisfied in the future. The exodus North has not hurt the Negro as a race. In the end the truth will be known and the truth always benefits.

Newspapers, (White with Sections for Negroes.) - 1924.

PITTSBURGH PA PRESS

JANUARY 13, 1924

**Afro-American**

**Notes**

Items of news interest for publication in these notes must be written on one side of the paper only; must contain the name of the writer; not for publication, but as evidence of good faith and should be at THE PRESS office not later than Tuesday noon in order to receive consideration. Lots of room for news; none for essays or poetry. Address all communications to Afro-American Editor THE PRESS.

NEW HAVEN CONN UNION

JANUARY 13, 1924

DANIEL Y. STEWART, Editor

Office: 85 Dixwell Avenue

New Haven, Conn.